

REMARKS

Status

This Amendment is responsive to the Office Action dated December 14, 2005, in which Claims 1-13 were rejected. No claims have been canceled; no claims have been amended; and no new claims have been added. Accordingly, Claims 1-13 are pending in the application, and are presented for reconsideration and allowance.

Claim Rejection - 35 USC 103

Claims 1 and 5-8 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,507,032 (*Hell*) in view of US Patent No. 6,392,341 (*Jacobsen*). As best understood, the Office Action's position is that it would have been obvious to use *Jacobsen*'s resonant microcavity converter in place of *Hell*'s microlens focusing layer. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness falls on the Examiner. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention absent some teaching or suggestion supporting the combination. To establish a prima facie case, the Examiner must not only show that the combination includes *all* of the claimed elements, but also a convincing line of reason as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the reference.

As stated in the Office Action at Page 4, lines 3-7, the Examiner alleges that the motivation is in the "knowing that the microcavity conversion layer would have the angular intensity conversion properties of the microlens layer but would additionally allow for the conversion of the wavelengths to longer values and therefore higher quantum efficiencies values." The Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case since there is no such motivation taught or suggested in the cited references. More particularly, the Examiner has not provided support for this "knowing" since neither *Hell* or *Jacobsen* teach or suggest this "knowing". Since such a showing is absent, it appears that the Examiner has used Applicant's teaching to hunt through the prior art for the

claimed elements and combine them as claimed by Applicant. Neither reference suggests such a combination, therefore obviousness cannot be supported. Accordingly, the Claim 1 is believed to be patentable over the cited references.

Claims 5-8 are dependent on Claim 1, and therefore include all the features thereof. For the reasons set forth above with regard to Claim 1, Claims 5-8 are also believed to be patentable.

Claim Rejection - 35 USC 103

Claims 2 and 3 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,507,032 (*Hell*) in view of US Patent No. 6,392,341 (*Jacobsen*) and further in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0132395 (*Livingston*). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 2 and 3 are dependent on Claim 1, and therefore include all the features thereof. For the reasons set forth above with regard to Claim 1, Claims 2 and 3 are also believed to be patentable.

Claim Rejection - 35 USC 103

Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,507,032 (*Hell*) in view of US Patent No. 6,392,341 (*Jacobsen*) and in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0132395 (*Livingston*) and further in view of US Patent No. 4,800,276 (*Noguchi*). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 4 is dependent on Claim 1, and therefore include all the features thereof. For the reasons set forth above with regard to Claim 1, Claim 4 is also believed to be patentable.

Claim Rejection - 35 USC 103

Claims 9-11 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,507,032 (*Hell*) in view of US Patent No. 6,392,341 (*Jacobsen*) and further in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0075720 (*Liao*). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 9-11 are dependent on Claim 1, and therefore include all the features thereof. For the reasons set forth above with regard to Claim 1, Claims 9-11 are also believed to be patentable.

In addition, with specific regard to Claim 9, it is not obvious from the cited references that the periodic gain region material is to be selected to be substantially transparent to the stimulated emission light and the microcavity light. *Jacobsen*'s microcavity display does not have such a need. Nor does *Liao*'s organic light-emitting diodes (OLED) have such a need, particularly since *Liao* does not employ stimulated emission light or microcavity light.

With specific regard to Claim 10, it is not obvious from the cited references that these materials comprise the desired properties. Indeed, *Liao* is directed to OLEDs, and it is not obvious that materials suggested for an OLED would be suitable for use in a medical storage phosphor imaging system. Indeed, there is no teaching or suggestion in *Liao* that such materials would be suitable for use in a microcavity converter as claimed.

Claim Rejection - 35 USC 103

Claims 12 and 13 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,507,032 (*Hell*) in view of US Patent No. 6,392,341 (*Jacobsen*) and further in view of *Owen*. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 12 and 13 are dependent on Claim 1, and therefore include all the features thereof. For the reasons set forth above with regard to Claim 1, Claims 12 and 13 are also believed to be patentable.

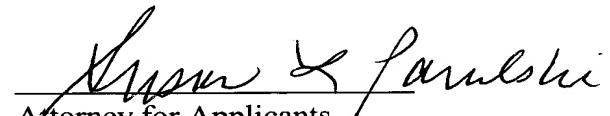
Summary

Should the Examiner consider that additional amendments are necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, the favor is requested of a telephone call to the undersigned counsel for the purpose of discussing such amendments.

For the reasons set forth above, it is believed that the application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and favorable action are respectfully solicited.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees in connection with this communication to Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account No. 05-0225.

Respectfully submitted,



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